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be held in Washington. A long list of shipping claims against the British government was submitted with the treaty. The list of claims against this government was much shorter, consisting mostly of Canadian demands for the refund of hay duties. Many of the claims of the United States are of long standing, some of them having grown out of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

There is reason to believe that the treaty of unlimited arbitration with Great Britain may yet be submitted to the Senate during the present session of Congress.

The negotiations for a similar treaty with France, which were only begun on the 17th of May, have progressed so rapidly that its success is now assured. This treaty, too, it is hoped may be ready to send to the Senate before the present session closes.

In another direction, also, there is encouraging news. The French government is reported to be contemplating the negotiation of treaties, on the Anglo-French-American lines, with both Great Britain and Germany, and that the experience of Ambassador Jusserand in arbitration negotiations will be utilized for this purpose, when his term of service at Washington has ended, which will probably be soon after the completion of the treaty with this country.

What the Peace Organizations are Doing.

The Peace Society, 47 New Broad street, London, E. C., will celebrate its Centenary on June 14, 1916. It is planning a Great Forward Movement in connection with its Centenary, and is asking its friends throughout the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and the world for a Centenary Fund of One Million Shillings. In view of its long and valuable services to the cause of peace it ought easily to secure twice the amount for which it is making appeal in the five years before it completes its hundred years.

The Ginn World Peace Foundation, 29A Beacon street, Boston, has published a list of the one hundred and forty-six Arbitration Treaties which have been concluded by the nations in pairs since 1895. One hundred and twenty-eight out of the one hundred and forty-six have been concluded since the signing of the Anglo-French treaty on the 14th of October, 1903.

The reports of the Seventh National French Peace Congress, given in *La Paix par le Droit* for June, show that it was on the whole one of the most successful of French national peace gatherings so far held. The Congress was held at Clermont-Ferrand, June 4-7. The attendance of the local public was large, and most of the French peace leaders participated in the proceedings. Among those present were Dr. Charles Richet, Mr. Emile Arnaud, Hon. Lucien Le Foyer, Gaston Moch, Prof. Théodore Ruyssen, Dr. J. Dumas, Mr. Prudhommeaux, Mr. Nattan Larrier, Mr. P. Allegret, etc. But there were many new men and women who have come into the movement in recent years. We notice the absence from the Congress of the hero of the peace movement in France, Frederic Passy, prevented

by his great age and growing physical infirmities from attending. For the first time the French National Council of Women and the French Woman's Suffrage Union were represented in the Congress, though singularly enough the Labor Unions and Coöperative Associations sent no delegates.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, president of the First Higher College of Tokyo, one of Japan's foremost educators, will be brought here early in October by the Carnegie Peace Foundation. He will spend about six weeks each at Brown University, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the Universities of Virginia, Illinois, and Minnesota, lecturing on Japanese history and current problems. This bringing of Dr. Nitobe to this country is the beginning of a campaign of popular education for the maintenance of friendly relations between this country and Japan.

Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the Ginn World Peace Foundation, since arriving with Mrs. Mead in Great Britain, has given addresses in Edinburgh, Dundee, Nottingham, Cambridge, Letchworth, Bristol, Hull, at the Whitefield Tabernacle in London, and elsewhere.

At the Seventh British National Peace Congress, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, June 13-15, twenty different organizations were represented. The Very Rev. the Dean of Durham presided. The Congress was preceded by an Educational Conference, at which the relations of education to the cause of international peace were discussed in half a dozen short papers. The principal subjects of discussion in the Congress were: The Anglo-American Treaty, Anglo-German Relations, Airships and Warfare, Compulsory Military Service, War and Treaties, Boys' Organizations, Armaments, International Federation, Private Property in Naval Warfare, Native Races, etc.

One hundred members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, last month visited Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other European cities, for the purpose of securing strong delegations from the chambers of commerce of these cities to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce to be held in Boston next year. The visitors were everywhere received with great cordiality, shown the sights, and generously entertained by the commercial bodies of the places visited. The movement for this Conference in Boston next year was inaugurated by the Department of Business Organizations of the Ginn World Peace Foundation, who more than a year ago sent Mr. U. L. Ledoux, the head of this department, abroad to secure the Conference for Boston in 1912, which mission he successfully accomplished. Mr. Ledoux will remain abroad most of the coming year to promote interest in the Boston Conference.

Mrs. Ella V. Russell, superintendent of the Peace Department of the 24th Missouri District of the W. C. T. U., has induced the children of the public schools of her town, Everton, to send a reply to the letter sent some time ago to the children of this country by the children of one of the public schools of Tokyo. The letter is as follows:

To the Japan School Children, Greeting:

We have just received your letter through the kindness of Mrs. Ella V. Russell, our leader in the peace

work here as district superintendent of the 24th District of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and we hail you as a band of missionary workers and thank you for your letter in advance of ours in the interest of the peace sentiment which should be created in the common schools of both our countries. Let us educate for peace, not war; for citizenship, not soldiery; that the physical, mental, and moral culture of the nations may permit us to stand approved under the divine government, whose benediction is: "Peace on earth, good will to men." May we all love one another, and may we never lift up the sword against each other. We hail the day of peace in dawning, and hope we are first in starting the "Children's Crusade" against war. May the children of every nation join us in the crusade.

YOUR LITTLE BROTHERS AND SISTERS, ETC.

The International Medical Association for the Prevention of War, founded by Dr. Rivière, of France, will hold its first annual convention at Paris, October 28-31, this year. Many American physicians have already joined the Association, and many more are expected to do so. The United States ought to be strongly represented at this first conference. Will all physicians who can attend kindly send their names to the American Secretary, Dr. George Brown, Atlanta, Georgia, who will be glad to send credentials to any who will go.

Mr. Harry E. Hunt, president of the Great Lakes International Arbitration Society, Detroit, Mich., had a page in the *Detroit News Tribune* of Sunday, July 2, devoted to the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, and other more recent phases of the international peace movement. "We of the border," he says, "have solved the peace problem. We have refused to build our Bibles into barricades bristling with bayonets. With manly confidence we have spiked our guns. We breathe the hope that the ways of the border will become the ways of the world."

The Interparliamentary Union, which has grown to a membership of more than three thousand, will hold its seventeenth conference in Rome, beginning on the 3d of October. The sessions will be held in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. Among the important subjects to be discussed are: Obligatory International Arbitration, The Organization of Mediation Among States, Limitation of Military and Naval Burdens, and the Prohibition of War in the Air.

The third annual report of the California Peace Societies, Northern and Southern, both branches of the American Peace Society, by our efficient Pacific Coast representative, Robert C. Root, shows that the year has witnessed an encouraging development of interest in the peace cause on the Pacific Coast. Many thousands of pages of peace literature have been distributed; exhibits of literature have been made at nearly a dozen conventions; two peace sections have been organized at meetings of the State Teachers' Association; many peace sermons have been preached on suggestion of Mr. Root; petitions to Congress against further naval increase were circulated and influentially signed; petitions were sent to the State legislature protesting against compulsory

military training in high schools; many petitions to the third Hague Conference have been circulated and numerous signed asking for a treaty of general arbitration; articles have been prepared for the press; peace prize contests have been organized; many lectures have been given, etc., etc. Mr. Root appeals for the sum of \$2,000 for propaganda work the coming year, and he ought easily to get it.

The Connecticut Peace Society, one of the liveliest branches of the American Peace Society, as shown by the reports of the president and the secretary at its annual meeting at Hartford in June, is in a flourishing condition. The annual address before the Society was delivered by Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale Law School, on "The United States and the Peace Movement." The attendance was large and the interest strong. The report of the president, Arthur Deerin Call, dealt chiefly with the Baltimore National Peace Congress and the enormous progress which the cause is now making. Secretary R. W. Roundy's report summarized in an interesting way the various activities of the Society. Resolutions were adopted expressing deep satisfaction over the negotiations for the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty; over the work of Secretary of State Knox for an international court of arbitral justice; urging that the nations should take steps to prevent war loans; approving strongly of the proposed celebration of the hundred years' peace between this country and Great Britain; deploring the present rivalry and burden of armaments and asking the urgent attention of the nations thereto, etc. The present membership of the Society is two hundred and fifty, and includes many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia and the Forty-fourth of its Connecticut Branch will be held in the Peace Grove, Mystic, Conn., August 17-20. Among the speakers will be Rev. S. F. Hershey, of New Castle, Pa.; Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, of Boston; Rev. John D. Long, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Henry Wright, Esq., of Riverton, N. J.; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., and Alfred H. Love, president of the Union, who will preside over the meetings. A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is extended to all.

Brevities.

... The government of Denmark, which already has unlimited treaties of arbitration with The Netherlands, Italy, and Portugal, is making strenuous effort to have all treaties which it shall hereafter conclude or renew, make no exception of questions of honor or vital interests.

... The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been so modified that in case of a war between Japan and some other country Great Britain would not be compelled to join Japan in fighting against any power with which Great Britain might have an unlimited treaty of arbitration. This change has been necessitated by the negotiations for the Anglo-American treaty, that in case of a possible war between Japan and the United States, Great Britain might not have to join her ally in war against this country.